

11/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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01097814 E.I. Monthly No: EI8203021508 E.I. Yearly No: EI82050611
Title: SYSTEM FOR EDITING SEARCH RESULTS AND COMPILING BIBLIOGRAPHIES.
Author: Rosenberg, Victor
Corporate Source: Univ of Mich, USA
Source: Natl Online Meet, Proc, New York, NY, USA, Mar 24-26 1981 Publ by
Learned Inf, Inc, Medford, NJ, USA, 1981 p 409-414
Publication Year: 1981
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 8203
Abstract: An experimental system has been designed and built with the
objective of reformatting the results of computer based bibliographic
searches so that the final output is in the form of a properly formatted,
ordered bibliography. The bibliography that is produced is " camera ready
copy " ; a typescript suitable for publication. The system was constructed
by chaining together pieces of already existing hardware and software
rather than building an actual software system. The system accepts input
from a variety of bibliographic sources using a TERA microcomputer as an
intelligent terminal. The search session is recorded and subsequently
edited using the microcomputer. The resulting data file is then transferred
to a large mainframe computer where a PL/ 1 program converts the
citations to an input acceptable to a SPIRES data base system
specifically designed for the purpose. 4 refs.
Descriptors: *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS
Classification Codes:
723 (Computer Software); 901 (Engineering Profession)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

11/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01802164 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9943309
TIME ORDERED EFFECTS OF INFORMATION ON ATTITUDE CHANGE
Author: DERME, CHRISTINA ANNE
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1999
Corporate Source/Institution: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO (0656)
Major Professor: JOSEPH WOELFEL
Source: VOLUME 60/08-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 2719. 115 PAGES
Descriptors: INFORMATION SCIENCE ; MASS COMMUNICATIONS
Descriptor Codes: 0723; 0708

The purpose of this study was to measure the effects (in terms of
attitude **change**) between a **group** that receives information and **one**
who does not as well as evaluate the time dependence of these effects. In
order to achieve this, two hundred and forty-six participants from an
introductory undergraduate communication course were enrolled in this
study. Participants were randomly assigned to two different study groups.
The first group received a brief **statement** about Radio Marti and was
asked to complete a questionnaire with concepts regarding the essay they
had just read. The second group received a brief **statement** about a topic
completely unrelated to the Radio Marti questionnaire, but was asked to
complete the same questions as used in the Radio Marti questionnaire. Four
questionnaires arranged in different time sequences were designed in an
effort to measure the change in attitude over the time. Results showed that
information does have an effect on an individual's attitude, but the
stability of those changes in attitude may be short-lived. Reasons for the
findings are discussed and future research efforts are suggested.

11/5/14 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5193833 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-6110B-015

Title: A formal framework and a procedural approach for data interchange

Author(s): Boudjlida, N.; Perrin, O.

Author Affiliation: CRIN, Nancy I Univ., Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Systems Integration Part vol.1 p.476-85 vol.1

Editor(s): Ng, P.A.; Sobrinho, F.G.; Ramamoorthy, C.V.; Yeh, R.T.; Seifert, L.C.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxiv+1272 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 5502 X Material Identity Number: XX94-02177

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 5502 X/94/\$04.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of Third International Conference on Systems Integration

Conference Sponsor: Inst. Int. Integracao de Syst.; Inst. Integrated Syst. Res., Dept. Comput. & Inf. Sci

Conference Date: 15-19 Aug. 1994 Conference Location: Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Data interchange between tools and software engineering environments or between federated **databases** requires agreement on data formats and accurate mechanisms to map data from a representation into another one. Static approaches often suggest a common data interchange format with ad hoc data converters. This paper proposes a dynamic approach **where only one converter** is needed. The approach is based on an abstract representation model to describe the data structures. The model encompasses a set of operators that aim at making two structures compatible. The same set of operators apply to data instances. The fundamentals of the approach are that the data integration process is viewed as a process that builds a subtype relationship among the data of the tools that need data interchange. This paper discusses the data model, the associated operator set and rewriting rules for structure compatibility. It also provides a brief overview of the system that implements the proposed approach. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data structures; distributed **databases** ; electronic data interchange; software engineering

Identifiers: formal framework; procedural approach; data interchange; software engineering environments; federated **databases** ; data formats; abstract representation model; data structures; data integration process; subtype relationship; rewriting rules; structure compatibility

Class Codes: C6110B (Software engineering techniques); C6130E (Data interchange); C6160B (Distributed databases); C6120 (File organisation)

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11/5/17 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04127465 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9205-6115-063

Title: Transaction mechanisms for software environment databases

Author(s): Sarkar, S.; Venugopal, V.

Author Affiliation: IBM Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (Cat. No.91TH0350-9) p. 511-18 vol.2

Editor(s): Milutinovic, V.; Shriver, B.D.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. (xv+717+xiii+605+xiv+827+xi+574) pp.

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0073-1129/91/0000/0511\$01.00

Conference Sponsor: IEEE; Univ. Hawaii; ACM; Pacific Res. Inst. Inf.

Syst. Manage

Conference Date: 8-11 Jan. 1991 Conference Location: Kauai, HI, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: **Databases** for software environments have a set of requirements that are fundamentally different from conventional **databases**. Besides requiring an object-oriented or semantic data model, **CASE databases** need to support interactive design transactions, trigger facilities and a application model for integrating software tools. Design transactions are necessary for interactive applications where the duration of a transaction may last days or months. Triggers are useful for incremental data derivation and constraint maintenance. Composite tools, built by reusing tool components, require a multithreaded transaction facility **where changes** made by **one** member tool are immediately visible to other members, and the entire complex tool executes as one transaction. The authors describe design transactions, multithreaded transactions, the interaction between the transaction model and triggers, and the rationale for including these features in an environment **database**.

(12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **database** management systems; programming environments; software tools; transaction processing

Identifiers: software environment **databases**; object-oriented; semantic data model; **CASE databases**; interactive design transactions; trigger facilities; application model; software tools; interactive applications; incremental data derivation; constraint maintenance; multithreaded transaction facility; transaction model; triggers

Class Codes: C6115 (Programming support); C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6130 (Data handling techniques)

11/5/19 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R) File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00208059 90IW01-001

Interface, Solver feature distinguish Lotus 1-2-3/G

Miller, Michael J

InfoWorld, January 1, 1990, v12 n1 p1, 73, 2 Pages

ISSN: 0199-6649

Languages: English

Document Type: Software Review

Grade (of Product Reviewed): a

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a very favorable review of Lotus 1-2-3/G (\$NA) from Lotus Development Corp. The spreadsheet runs under OS/2 and takes advantage of many features available in the Presentation Manager environment, including simultaneous display of multiple spreadsheets and graphics. It can produce 3-D bar charts and includes color and font support. It is fully keystroke compatible with the DOS version and supports use of a mouse. The most impressive new feature is the Solver which indicates the numbers required in some cells to obtain a desired result in another cell. Backsolver does the same thing on models **where only one** cell can **change**. Drivers which allow **queries** on **databases** are expected for dBASE, R:Base, and OS/2 Extended Edition. The program should work on a machine with 4MB RAM, but for this prerelease version Lotus recommended 10MB. A related article by Ed Scannel (p73) presents favorable comments from beta testers. Includes two screen displays. (djd)

Descriptors: Spreadsheet; Software Review

Identifiers: Lotus 1-2-3/G; Lotus Development

11/5/21 (Item 2 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

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02677058 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 96A0160711 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Probabilistic Model for Prediction of Age-Related Advancement of Risks of

Hypertension.

IDE M (1); MIYAJI M (2); HASEGAWA Y (2)

(1) Nagoya City Univ. Medical School; (2) Nagoya City Univ. Hospital

Nagoya Med J, 1995, VOL.40,NO.1/2, PAGE.1-16, FIG.7, REF.19

JOURNAL NUMBER: F0864AAT ISSN NO: 0027-7649 CODEN: NMJOA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 616.11/.16

LANGUAGE: English COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: A probabilistic model for predicting the age-related advancement of risk of hypertension was developed. In the course of establishing the model, we took it for granted that as a general rule, with advancing age, blood pressure **changes** from lower blood pressure level (**group** -L) to higher **one** (group-H) by way of intermediate one (state-M). Also, we supposed that in state-M, the number of persons belonging to state-M is constant and independent of advancing age. We applied the model to a **data base** that is cross-sectional in nature obtained from 8551 male post office workers in Tokai District, Aichi, Japan to reveal the feature of age-related blood pressure changes in this population and test the usefulness of the model. In the present population, the results were as follows: 1! State-M was a blood pressure level ranging from 135 to 140 mmHg in systolic blood pressure and from 75 to 80 mmHg in diastolic blood pressure, 2! Peak transition probability from state-M to group-H was at the age of 45 in systolic blood pressure and 39 in diastolic blood pressure, and 3! People in state-M were apt to transit to higher blood pressure level than in group-L. These results suggest that people in state-M, at the age of 45 in systolic or 39 in diastolic blood pressure need monitoring the course of the blood pressure. Because they are at greater risk of later development of hypertension. (author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: human(primates); hypertension; risk; prediction technique; stochastic model; aging(physiology); **database** ; Aichi

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: vascular disease; cardiovascular disease; disease; mathematical model; model; statistical model; Tokai; Chubu District; Japan; East Asia; Asia

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): GJ03000C

11/5/25 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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1003705 NTIS Accession Number: PB83-131904

Record Select: A program to Update Sequential Data Sets

(Software)

Veterans Administration, Austin, TX. Data Processing Center.

Corp. Source Codes: 060729001

Report No.: FSWEC-79/0113

7 Jan 76 mag tape

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8307

Source tape is in EBCDIC character set. Tape(s) can be prepared in most standard 7 or 9 track recording modes for one-half inch tape. Identify recording mode desired by specifying character set, track, density, and parity. Call NTIS Computer Products if you have questions.

NTIS Prices: Mag Tape \$95.00

Country of Publication: United States

A program is provided to select any record(s) from a sequential data set; it creates a new data set minus the selected record(s). It can also be used to verify the presence of specific records in a data set. Also, it has the capability of changing zoned, packed, or hexadecimal fields within records; and can be used to create and insert a new record in a data set. It eliminates the need for special programming in many cases **where** a **one**-time **change** must be made to data records....Software Description: The program is written in the ALC programming language for implementation on an IBM 360/65 computer using the OS/MVT 21.8 operating system. The computer memory requirement is 40K.

Descriptors: *Software; Records management; Editing routines; Sequential files; Magnetic tapes

Identifiers: **Data base** management; *File maintenance; IBM-360/65 computers; ALC programming language; NTISGSFSE; NTISVAX

Section Headings: 62B* (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software); 88B (Library and Information Sciences--Information Systems)

11/5/32 (Item 5 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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04476869 Genuine Article#: TF728 Number of References: 38

Title: AN ABSTRACT GENERALIZATION OF A MAP REDUCTION THEOREM OF BIRKHOFF

Author(s): STIEBITZ M; TOFT B

Corporate Source: TECH UNIV ILMENAU/D-98693 ILMENAU//GERMANY//; ODENSE

UNIV/DK-5230 ODENSE M//DENMARK/

Journal: JOURNAL OF COMBINATORIAL THEORY SERIES B, 1995, V65, N2 (NOV), P 165-185

ISSN: 0095-8956

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: GERMANY; DENMARK

Subfile: SciSearch; CC PHYS--Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences

Journal Subject Category: MATHEMATICS

Abstract: In 1913, George D. Birkhoff proved several theorems for planar maps, reducing the 4-colourability of maps containing certain configurations to the 4-colourability of smaller maps. One such result was that rings of size at most 4 are reducible. This was generalized by G. A. Dirac in 1960 to the abstract formulation that any contraction-critical k -chromatic graph not equal $K-k$ is 5-connected. In the same spirit we generalize the reducibility of a 6-ring around 4 countries, each having 5 neighbours (sometimes called Birkhoffs diamond theorem) to the **statement** that in a contraction-critical k -chromatic graph not equal $K-k$ no four vertices of degree k span a complete 4-graph with a missing edge. This is subsequently used to prove that the number of vertices of degree greater than or equal to $k + 1$ must be at least $k - 4$. It is remarked that such a result for all k with $k - 4$ **replaced** by $ck - d$, **where** $c > 1$, would imply Hadwiger's conjecture that there are no contraction-critical k -chromatic graphs not equal $K-k$ for all k . (C) 1995 Academic Press, Inc.

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: HADWIGER CONJECTURE; GRAPHS

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11/5/35 (Item 8 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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02705642 Genuine Article#: LY084 Number of References: 14

Title: VERIFYING KEYED MEDICAL-RESEARCH DATA

Author(s): BLUMENSTEIN BA

Corporate Source: FRED HUTCHINSON CANC RES CTR, CTR SW ONCOL GRP STAT, MP
 557, 1124 COLUMBIA ST/SEATTLE/WA/98104

Journal: STATISTICS IN MEDICINE, 1993, V12, N17 (SEP 15), P1535-1542
 ISSN: 0277-6715

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences; CC CLIN--
 Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: MEDICINE, RESEARCH & EXPERIMENTAL; PUBLIC HEALTH;
 STATISTICS & PROBABILITY

Abstract: Although diminished use of double keying for the verification of keyed medical research data has occurred, there are no published data that demonstrate the existence of equivalent or better replacement. The simple replacement of double keying with visual comparison is not recommended because visual comparison is too susceptible to the transient energy levels of the individual who makes the comparison. Some system design innovations applicable in specific situations allow elimination of verification by providing nearly equivalent or possibly even superior data quality assurance opportunities. These alternatives include designs where one replaces the transcription to data forms by direct keying from original source documents coupled with extensive quality reviews, and designs with direct data base input of data subjected to intense automated consistency checking and immediate analytic use. In both cases, the absence of keyed data verification places a greater burden for data quality assurance on other subsystems, such as quality review, and ultimately the analytic process. Data entry systems based on new technologies, such as tablet computers, electronic image processing, and voice input, will require similar considerations for assuring data quality.

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: QUALITY ASSURANCE; CLINICAL-TRIALS; COMPUTER; PEN

Cited References:

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11/5/36 (Item 9 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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02292372 Genuine Article#: KQ705 Number of References: 9

Title: A REMARK ON THE BEHAVIOR OF LP-MULTIPLIERS AND THE RANGE OF
OPERATORS ACTING ON LP-SPACES

Author(s): BOURGAIN J

Corporate Source: INST HAUTES ETUD SCI,DEPT MATH,35 ROUTE CHARTRES/F-91440
BURES SUR YVETTE//FRANCE/

Journal: ISRAEL JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, 1992, V79, N2-3, P193-206

ISSN: 0021-2172

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: FRANCE

Subfile: SciSearch

Journal Subject Category: MATHEMATICS

Abstract: In this paper, new results are obtained concerning the uniform approximation property (UAP) in $L(p)$ -spaces (p not-equal 2, 1, infinity). First, it is shown that the "uniform approximation function" does not allow a polynomial estimate. This fact is rather surprising since it disproves the analogy between UAP-features and the presence of "large" euclidian subspaces in the space and its dual. The examples are translation invariant spaces on the Cantor group and this extra structure permits one to replace the problem with statements about the nonexistence of certain multipliers in harmonic analysis. Secondly, it is proved that the UAP-function has an exponential upper estimate (this was known for $p = 1$, infinity): The argument uses Schauder's fix point theorem. Its precise behaviour is left unclarified here. It appears as a difficult question, even in the translation invariant context.

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: BANACH-SPACES; GEOMETRY

Cited References:

BOURGAIN J, 1987, V57, P137, ISRAEL J MATH
FIGIEL T, 1988, V89, P79, STUD MATH
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11/5/39 (Item 1 from file: 583)

DIALOG(R)File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
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06357894

Les magasins privilZgient l'attractivitZ plut4t que la productivitZ

FRANCE: PANORAMA'S 1997 DATA BASE

Points de Vente (PDV) 28 Aug 1996 p.12-13

Language: FRENCH

According to the 1997 version of the Panorama study, the size of the present hypermarkets is growing in France, although the number of new hypermarket openings is decreasing. They are striving to develop and improve customer services, with nurseries for children, etc. As a result, the productivity measured by the ratio of employees per square metre has remained almost stable between 1992 and 1993, at 30 square metres of store space per employee, and 205 square metres per checkout stand. The same lack of change is found in supermarkets, where there is one checkout stand for 163 square metres of sales space, and one employee for 44 square metres. The supermarkets have a different objective than that of hypermarkets; they want the biggest territorial coverage. There were 7,846 supermarkets in 1996 compared with 7,748 in 1995. The average sales space

rose to 981 square metres in 1996, following a drop from 978 square metres in 1994 to 973 square metres in 1995.

PRODUCT: Hypermarkets (5321); Grocery Stores (5411);

EVENT: Market & Industry News (60);

COUNTRY: France (4FRA);